

Pseudogap and spectral function from superconducting fluctuations to the bosonic limit

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The crossover from weak to strong coupling for a three dimensional continuum model of fermions interacting via an attractive contact potential is studied above the superconducting critical temperature T_c . The pair-fluctuation propagator, the one-loop self-energy, and the spectral function are investigated in a *systematic way* from the superconducting fluctuation regime (weak coupling) to the bosonic regime (strong coupling). Analytic and numerical results are reported. In the strong-coupling regime, where the pair fluctuation propagator has bosonic character, two quite different peaks appear in the spectral function at a given wave vector, a broad one at negative frequencies and a narrow one at positive frequencies. The broad peak of the spectral function at negative frequencies is asymmetric about its maximum, with its spectral weight decreasing by increasing coupling and temperature. In this regime, two crossover temperatures T_1^* (at which the two peaks in the spectral function merge in one peak) and T_0^* (at which the maximum of the lower peak crosses zero frequency) can be identified, with $T_c \ll T_0^* < T_1^*$. By decreasing coupling, the two-peak structure evolves smoothly. In the weak-coupling regime, where the fluctuation propagator has diffusive Ginzburg-Landau character, the overall line-shape of the spectral function is more symmetric and the two crossover temperatures approach T_c . The systematic analysis of the spectral function identifies specific features which allow one to distinguish by ARPES whether a system is in the weak- or strong-coupling regime. Connection of the results of our analysis with the phenomenology of cuprate superconductors is also attempted and rests on the recently introduced *two-gap model*, according to which a crossover from weak to strong coupling is realized when moving in the Brillouin zone away from the nodal points toward the M points where the d-wave gap acquires its maximum value.

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I. INTRODUCTION

High- T_c cuprate superconductors are characterized by doping- and temperature-dependent anomalous properties in the metallic and superconducting phases. At low doping (i.e., in the underdoped region of the phase diagram), the cuprates display a *pseudogap* in the single-particle excitation spectra and in the spin susceptibility, above the superconducting critical temperature T_c and below a crossover temperature T^* . The temperature T^* decreases with increasing doping and merges eventually to T_c at (or slightly above) optimum doping¹. The pseudogap phase of underdoped cuprates is best characterized by angle resolved photoemission spectroscopy (ARPES)²⁻⁴ and by tunneling experiments^{5,6}, which probe the single-particle excitation spectra directly. The pseudogap opening below T^* corresponds to a suppression of the low-frequency differential conductance (which is connected to the density of states) measured by tunneling, and to a leading-edge shift of the spectral intensity (which is connected to the spectral function via the Fermi distribution and a dipole matrix element) measured by ARPES. As clearly shown by ARPES, the pseudogap is tied to the Fermi surface and its two-dimensional wave-vector dependence is strongly anisotropic, resembling a $d_{x^2-y^2}$ harmonic. Both ARPES and tunneling experi-

ments suggest that the pseudogap evolves smoothly into the superconducting gap as the temperature is lowered from T^* to T_c .

The d -wave-like wave-vector dependence of the pseudogap, its continuous evolution into the superconducting gap below T_c , and its tying to the Fermi surface suggest that the pseudogap phase could be a *precursor* of the superconducting phase (at least in *Bi*-based compounds for which a detailed ARPES analysis of the pseudogap is available). According to this interpretation, the crossover temperature T^* acquires the meaning of the temperature at which fluctuating pairs start forming without coherence, the latter being not yet established owing to large fluctuations of the superconducting order parameter. Upon lowering the temperature, the coherence between pairs is eventually established and superconductivity appears. The occurrence of large superconducting pair fluctuations in cuprates is related to the quasi-bidimensionality induced by the layered structure, as well as to the short coherence length ξ_0 of the superconducting pairs, of the order of few lattice spacing (typically, $\xi_0 \sim 10 - 20\text{\AA}$).

Within this scheme, the phase diagram of cuprates is interpreted in terms of a *crossover* from Bose-Einstein (BE) condensation of preformed pairs to BCS superconductivity, as the doping is varied⁷⁻¹⁵. Heavily under-

doped cuprates are accordingly considered as superconductors in a strong-coupling (BE) regime with $T^* \gg T_c$; optimally doped and overdoped cuprates are instead more conventional superconductors in an intermediate- or weak-coupling (BCS) regime with $T^* \simeq T_c$. The evolution from strong- to weak-coupling superconductivity as the doping is increased is further supported by low-temperature ARPES and tunneling measurements in *Bi*-based compounds of the maximum superconducting gap Δ_0 (i.e., the gap at the *M* points of the Brillouin zone), whereby Δ_0 decreases as the doping is increased, with $\Delta_0 \simeq 60 - 70$ meV in underdoped cuprates and $\Delta_0 \simeq 20 - 30$ meV in optimally and overdoped cuprates^{5,6}. Moreover, in underdoped *Bi*-based cuprates Δ_0 is larger than the band-width along the $M - Y(X)$ directions, suggesting that at least near the *M* points states with bosonic character can be formed. Recent high-resolution ARPES measurements on $La_{2-x}Sr_xCuO_4$ at $T = 11K$ also indicate that the superconducting gap near the *M* points increases as the doping is decreased, and smoothly evolves into the normal phase pseudogap at very low doping¹⁶. The doping dependence of the gap is thus likely to be an universal feature of cuprate superconductors.

Recent high-resolution ARPES experiments in Bi2212 further suggest that a crossover from weak to strong coupling can even be found *along* the Fermi surface (FS) at *fixed doping*¹⁷. Fermionic states near the nodal (*N*) points of the FS (namely, the points along the $\Gamma - Y(X)$ directions where the band crosses the Fermi level and the *d*-wave gap vanishes) appear to be weakly coupled, while states near the *M* points are strongly coupled and could display bosonic character. Moving from *N* toward *M* points along the FS, a *continuous* crossover from weakly to strongly coupled states should accordingly be observed. In agreement with the expectation that increasing the coupling should cause an increase of the width of the spectral peaks, explicit support to the *wave-vector induced crossover* along the FS is obtained, for instance, from Fig.2 of Ref. 17. The ARPES spectral intensities for an optimally doped Bi2212 sample reported in that figure show, in fact, that the width of the quasi-particle peak in the normal phase (as a function of both wave vector and frequency) increases along the FS, as one moves from the *N* toward the *M* point. In particular, near the *M* points the frequency distribution of the spectral intensity is broad and flat without any observable peak, while a broad peak feature is present in the wave-vector distribution. In addition, in Bi2212 at optimum doping the band dispersion near the *M* points along the $M - Y(X)$ direction is rather narrow (of the order of 50 meV), while the band dispersion along the $\Gamma - Y(X)$ directions is considerably larger (of the order of 400 meV). For all cuprates for which ARPES measurements are available, the Fermi velocity v_F is also anisotropic along the Fermi surface, with $v_F(N)/v_F(M) \simeq 3$.¹⁸ As a consequence, fermionic states near the *M* points are locally associated with a small Fermi velocity and strong coupling (*hot fermions*);

while fermionic states near the *N* points are locally associated with a large Fermi velocity and weak coupling (*cold fermions*). To account explicitly for the different properties about the *M* and *N* points, a *two-gap model* has been recently proposed¹⁹.

In the present paper, we investigate the evolution of the spectral function from the weak- to strong- coupling regimes in a *systematic way*, to compare with the evolution of the spectral function in cuprates by varying doping and wave vector. More specifically, we aim to account for the character of the fermionic states near the *M* points (where bosonic states can be formed upon reducing the doping due to the *hot* character of these states) and to follow the wave-vector induced crossover along the Fermi surface. The local character of the fermionic states in wave-vector space further enables us to use a simple isotropic attraction between electrons, which gives rise in the superconducting state to a gap with *s*-wave symmetry.

Two different (albeit related) kinds of approaches for the pseudogap state can be identified within the pairing scenario. On the one hand, owing to the short coherence length and the large value of the superconducting gap about the *M* points^{7-12,14,15}, the superconducting phase of underdoped cuprates is interpreted as intermediate between a BCS state with extended pairs and a Bose-Einstein condensate with preformed (local) pairs. Within this view, due to strong- or intermediate-coupling effects, pairing correlations survive well above T_c and determine a pseudogap opening when coupled to the fermions. On the other hand, the second approach emphasizes the relevance of phase fluctuations of the superconducting order parameter, owing to the low value of the plasma frequency and the quasi-bidimensionality of the cuprates^{20,21}. Within this view, the amplitude of the local order parameter is established at T^* , even though phase coherence and hence long-range superconductivity occurs at the lower temperature T_c .

The approach we follow in this paper belongs to the first group of the pairing scenario. Specifically, we investigate *in a systematic way* the role played by pair fluctuations in the pseudogap opening, following the BCS to Bose-Einstein crossover from weak to strong coupling. To this end, we introduce a simplified microscopic model representing a 3D continuum of fermions mutually interacting via an attractive contact potential, which can be parametrized in terms of the scattering length. This 3D model allows us to considerably simplify the numerical calculations as well to obtain analytic results (at least in some limits), yet preserving the qualitative features obtained for more realistic models, like the two-dimensional negative-U Hubbard model²²⁻²⁵.

We examine initially the two-particle propagator in the particle-particle channel, and evaluate the pair-fluctuation propagator $\Gamma(\mathbf{k}, \omega)$ as a function of wave vector \mathbf{k} and frequency ω . We further analyze the *single-particle* propagator, and evaluate the self-energy $\Sigma(\mathbf{k}, \omega)$ and the spectral function $A(\mathbf{k}, \omega)$ within the non-self-

consistent t-matrix approximation. In the strong- and weak-coupling regimes, we discuss *analytic* forms for the self-energy, and comment on the main differences in the line shape of $A(\mathbf{k}, \omega)$ between the two regimes. The spectral weight of the incoherent peak that appears in $A(\mathbf{k}, \omega)$ and the temperature dependence of the chemical potential are also discussed. In the intermediate (crossover) region (where analytic calculations are not feasible) only numerical results are presented. Our findings of different characteristic features occurring for $A(\mathbf{k}, \omega)$ in different coupling regimes are then organized in a systematic way, and a criterion to distinguish by ARPES experiments whether an interacting fermion system is in the strong-, intermediate-, or weak-coupling regime is discussed. In the strong-coupling regime, we find it is appropriate to introduce *two different crossover temperatures* (T_1^* and T_0^*) to describe the peculiar evolution of the spectral function for increasing temperature. We also show how these two temperatures merge to a single crossover temperature (T^*) as the coupling is decreased. A detailed comparison of ARPES experiments with our systematic analysis of the spectral function in different coupling regimes is eventually attempted. Although it might at first appear that our model could not be directly applied for comparison with ARPES experiments in cuprates, this comparison is attempted by invoking the wave-vector-induced crossover mentioned above. Finally, we provide a heuristic method to rationalize the gross features of the evolution of the spectral function in terms of the BCS spectral function, whereby the BCS gap at $T = 0$ is replaced by the value of the pseudogap at (or above) T_c and the Fermi energy is replaced by the renormalized chemical potential. Even though some parts of our analysis and results have been already presented (albeit for different models and/or with different methods) in previous work^{22,12,13,15}, our approach should be regarded as more systematic and complete than others.

The plan of the paper is as follows. In Section II we introduce the microscopic model and discuss the relevant equations for the spectral function and related quantities. In Sections III and IV we report the results for two- and single-particle properties, respectively, discussing in a *systematic way* the evolution of the pair-fluctuation propagator and of the spectral function from the superconducting fluctuations regime (weak coupling) to the bosonic limit (strong coupling). In Section V we present a detailed comparison of our results with ARPES experiments. Section VI gives our conclusions.

II. RELEVANT EQUATIONS FOR THE SPECTRAL FUNCTION AND RELATED QUANTITIES

In this Section, we set up the relevant equations to follow the evolution of the single-particle spectral function and the two-particle fluctuation propagator from weak to strong coupling. To this end, we consider a system

of fermions embedded in a three-dimensional continuum and mutually interacting via an effective short-range attractive potential $v_0\delta(\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}')$ of strength v_0 , where v_0 is a negative constant. For the 3D continuum model we are allowed to take the limit of a strictly short-range interaction ($\sim \delta(\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}')$), thus relating to the fermionic scattering length a_F by a suitable regularization procedure. Knowledge of the detailed form of the fermionic interaction is, in fact, not required for studying the main features of the evolution from weak to strong coupling. The many-body diagrammatic structure for the single- and two-particle Green's functions gets in this way considerably simplified, while preserving the physical effects of pseudogap opening²⁶. (For a detailed discussion of this model, see Ref. 27.)

For the attractive fermionic interaction of interest, the scattering length a_F changes from being negative (when the two-body problem fails to support a bound state) to being positive (when the bound state is eventually supported by increasing the interaction strength), and diverges when the coupling strength suffices for the bound state to appear. The dimensionless parameter $k_F a_F$ (where k_F is the Fermi wave vector) thus locates the side of the crossover one is examining and how close to the crossover region one is. Specifically, $k_F a_F$ is small and negative in the weak-coupling regime, diverges in the intermediate (crossover) regime, and eventually becomes small and positive in the strong-coupling regime. For this reason, driving the crossover by varying k_F while keeping a_F fixed requires one to change discontinuously the sign of a_F at the value $(k_F a_F)^{-1} = 0$.

The diagrammatic scheme we consider is based on the non-self-consistent t-matrix approximation, constructed with “bare” single-particle Green's functions (with the inclusion, however, of the dressed chemical potential and of an additional constant energy shift (to be discussed below) which is relevant to the symmetry of the spectral function). This choice embodies the physics of the pseudogap state, because in the weak-coupling regime it describes the Ginzburg-Landau superconducting fluctuations above T_c ²⁸, while in the strong-coupling regime it describes the formation of noninteracting bosons (fermionic bound states)²⁹.

The set of relevant equations for the two-particle Green's function in the particle-particle channel (i.e., the pair-fluctuation propagator), the single-particle Green's function, and the self-energy is the following:

$$\Sigma(\mathbf{k}, \omega_n) = -T \sum_{\nu} \int \frac{d^3 q}{(2\pi)^3} \Gamma^{(0)}(\mathbf{q}, \Omega_{\nu}) \times G^{(0)}(\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{k}, \Omega_{\nu} - \omega_n), \quad (1)$$

$$\Gamma^{(0)-1}(\mathbf{q}, \Omega_{\nu}) = -\frac{m}{4\pi a_F} - \int \frac{d^3 k}{(2\pi)^3} \times \left[T \sum_n G^{(0)}(\mathbf{k}, \omega_n) G^{(0)}(\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{k}, \Omega_{\nu} - \omega_n) - \frac{m}{k^2} \right], \quad (2)$$

$$G^{-1}(\mathbf{k}, \omega_n) = G^{(0)-1}(\mathbf{k}, \omega_n) - (\Sigma(\mathbf{k}, \omega_n) - \Sigma_0), \quad (3)$$

$$n = 2T \sum_n e^{i0^+ \omega_n} \int \frac{d^3 k}{(2\pi)^3} G(\mathbf{k}, \omega_n). \quad (4)$$

Here, $G^{(0)}(\mathbf{k}, \omega_n)$ is the “bare” fermion propagator given by $G^{(0)-1}(\mathbf{k}, \omega_n) = i\omega_n - \xi(\mathbf{k})$ ($\xi(\mathbf{k}) = \mathbf{k}^2/(2m) - \mu'$ being the free-particle dispersion measured with respect to the renormalized chemical potential $\mu' = \mu - \Sigma_0$, where μ is the physical chemical potential and Σ_0 the constant self-energy shift mentioned above), m is the free-fermion mass, and $\omega_n = \pi T(2n+1)$ (n integer) and $\Omega_\nu = 2\pi T\nu$ (ν integer) are, respectively, fermionic and bosonic Matsubara frequencies at temperature T . The chemical potential is eliminated in favor of the density n via Eq. (4). The constant self-energy shift Σ_0 is given by $\text{Re}\Sigma(k = k_{\mu'}, \omega = 0, T \sim T^*)$ where $k_{\mu'} = \sqrt{2m\mu'}$. It turns out that this shift is non-negligible only in the weak- to intermediate-coupling regime, where it is almost temperature independent from T to T^* . [In this coupling regime, $T^* = T_0^* = T_1^*$ is the temperature at which the pseudogap disappears.] In practice, we will take $\Sigma_0 = \text{Re}\Sigma(k = k_{\mu'}, \omega = 0, T = T_c)$ in the weak- to intermediate-coupling regime, while we shall neglect Σ_0 altogether in the intermediate- to strong-coupling regime. Inclusion of this self-energy shift amounts to a partial self-consistency dressing of the single-particle Green’s functions $G^{(0)}$, and corresponds to a complete description of the high-temperature region.

After analytic continuation to the real frequency axis³⁰, the imaginary part of the retarded self-energy can be written at this order of approximation in the form:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Im}\Sigma(\mathbf{k}, \omega) = & - \int \frac{d^3 q}{(2\pi)^3} [b(\omega + \xi(\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{k})) + f(\xi(\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{k}))] \\ & \times \text{Im}\Gamma^{(0)}(\mathbf{q}, \omega + \xi(\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{k})) \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

where $f(x) = 1/(e^{\beta x} + 1)$ is the Fermi distribution and $b(x) = 1/(e^{\beta x} - 1)$ is the Bose distribution, with $\beta = 1/T$. Hereafter, analytic continuations are meant to produce retarded (R) functions. Once the imaginary part of the self-energy is evaluated as above, its real part $\text{Re}\Sigma(\mathbf{k}, \omega)$ is obtained via a Kramers-Kronig transform. The real-frequency formulation (5) allows for high accuracy of the numerical calculations, and avoids the problems of dealing numerically with analytic continuation from the imaginary frequency axis.

The spectral function $A(\mathbf{k}, \omega)$ for the single-particle fermionic excitations of interest is obtained from the imaginary part of the retarded Green’s function $G^R(\mathbf{k}, \omega)$ via the relation

$$A(\mathbf{k}, \omega) = -\frac{1}{\pi} \text{Im}G^R(\mathbf{k}, \omega). \quad (6)$$

In terms of the real and imaginary parts of the self-energy, the spectral function $A(\mathbf{k}, \omega)$ has the form:

$$A(\mathbf{k}, \omega) = \frac{-\text{Im}\Sigma(\mathbf{k}, \omega)/\pi}{(\omega - \xi(\mathbf{k}) - \text{Re}\Sigma(\mathbf{k}, \omega) + \Sigma_0)^2 + (\text{Im}\Sigma(\mathbf{k}, \omega))^2} \quad (7)$$

The set of equations (1)-(5), together with the definition of the spectral function (7) and the prescription for analytic continuation to real frequencies, allows us to study in a *systematic way* with limited computational effort two- and single-particle properties over a wide range of parameters (namely, coupling, density, and temperature), following the crossover from weak to strong coupling.

A few additional comments are in order at this point about the choice (1) of the self-energy. In the weak-coupling regime and at high enough temperature, the expression (1) represents the leading term of a low-density expansion for a Fermi system even when the interaction is attractive²⁷. Upon approaching T_c , the expression (1) can alternatively be interpreted as representing the coupling of a bare fermion with pairing fluctuations. In the strong-coupling regime, the expression (1) represents instead a “free” boson coupled to a bare fermion, and is known to produce a shadow-band structure in the spectral function at negative frequencies. We note that, to be consistent with a low-density approach, the “free” boson in Eq.(1) should be dressed with suitable self-energy corrections for composite bosons (as discussed in Ref. 27), at least in the not-too-extreme strong-coupling regime where the residual interaction between the composite bosons remains active. We defer this study to a future work, and regard the present approach with a “free” boson only as a preliminary but essential step to establish the qualitative behavior of the spectral function in a systematic way, for all coupling regimes and over a wide temperature range.

Finally, we recall that inclusion of full self-consistency in the single-particle Green’s functions entering Eq.(1) can be safely dismissed (at least in the weak- and strong-coupling regimes, where the use of expression (1) can be justified to start with), as discussed in Ref. 27. In contrast to the non-self-consistent t-matrix approximation used in Eqs. (2-4), the self-consistent t-matrix uses full self-consistent Green’s functions but does not include vertex corrections in the self-energy. As remarked in Ref. 25, the different levels of approximation for vertexes and single-particle Green’s functions may then lead to unphysical results for the pseudogap in the spectral function, in a similar way to what happens for the 2D repulsive Hubbard model³². The important point to be emphasized is that, provided $G^{(0)}$ in Eqs.(1) and (2) contains the dressed chemical potential obtained from Eqs.(3) and (4), this set of equations interpolates smoothly between weak- and strong-coupling limits and provides a reasonable description of both limits. Moreover, we emphasize again that our interest in the (three-dimensional) continuum model originates essentially from obtaining analytic results in the continuum case, from which the main features of the spectral func-

tion can be readily extracted. A comparison between our systematic results for the continuum model and those available for the lattice model will be made in Section VI, with the outcome that the main qualitative features remain the same in the two models.

III. PAIRING FLUCTUATIONS FROM WEAK TO STRONG COUPLING

In this Section, a *systematic study* of the crossover from the superconducting fluctuation (weak-coupling) regime to the bosonic (strong-coupling) regime for the pair-fluctuation propagator is reported via both analytical and numerical calculations, for a wide temperature range above T_c . This study is preliminary to the discussion of the spectral function via the self-energy (1), presented in the next Section.

The pair-fluctuation propagator $\Gamma^{(0)}(\mathbf{q}, \Omega_\nu)$ within the non-self-consistent t-matrix approximation is given by Eq.(2). We shall examine, in particular, its wave-vector and frequency dependence for all coupling regimes.

Being interested in *normal-phase* properties of the fermionic system, knowledge of the superconducting critical temperature T_c is required at the outset to insure that $T \geq T_c$. To identify the critical temperature T_c , we rely on the condition that the fluctuation propagator has a pole at T_c for vanishing wave vector and frequency, namely, $\Gamma^{(0)-1}(\mathbf{q} = 0, \Omega_\nu = 0; \mu, T = T_c) = 0$. This condition (known as the Thouless criterion for the superconducting instability) taken alone is equivalent to the BCS equation for the critical temperature in the weak-coupling limit. In addition, when coupled to the density equation (4) to fix the chemical potential, it yields the value of the Bose-Einstein condensation temperature in the strong-coupling limit.

The Thouless criterion provides a temperature-dependent *critical* value for the chemical potential $\mu_c(T_c) = \mu(n, T_c)$, with $\mu(n, T)$ obtained from the density equation. (Recall once more that, for a proper description of the crossover from weak to strong coupling, it is *essential* to let the chemical potential adjust itself with coupling at given density.) In Fig.1 the critical chemical potential and the normal-phase chemical potential are reported for different values of $(k_F a_F)^{-1}$ in the strong- to intermediate-coupling regime. We have verified that in the high-temperature limit the chemical potential $\mu(n, T)$ tends to its classical value $\mu(n, T) = 1.5T \ln(1.898 T_{BE}/T)$ for all densities ($T_{BE} = 3.31 n_B^{2/3}/m_B$ being the Bose-Einstein condensation temperature).³³

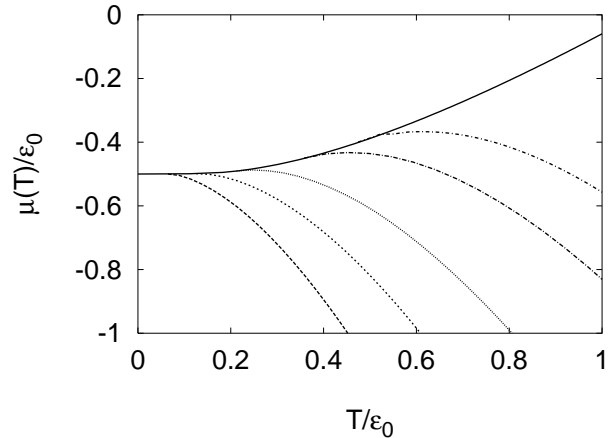


FIG. 1. Critical chemical potential $\mu_c(T_c)$ (full line) and normal-phase chemical potential $\mu(n, T)$ for different values of the density expressed in terms of $(k_F a_F)^{-1}$ (broken lines), as functions of temperature. The values of $(k_F a_F)^{-1}$ are 1.33, 0.96, 0.76, 0.60, and 0.52 from bottom to top.

Note that in the strong-coupling regime, i.e., at low density and for $\beta|\mu| \gg 1$, μ approaches the value $-\epsilon_0/2$, where $\epsilon_0 = (ma_F^2)^{-1}$ is the binding energy of the associated two-body problem. In the intermediate-coupling regime, μ initially increases as the temperature is increased, reaches a maximum, and eventually decreases, tending to the classical behavior. The temperature where the maximum is located turns out to be smaller than the binding energy ϵ_0 , and does not relate to specific changes of single-particle properties in the strong- or intermediate-coupling regimes. In the weak-coupling regime, on the other hand, this temperature turns out to coincide with the crossover temperature T^* where pair fluctuations become manifest and a pseudogap opens.

In the weak-coupling regime, the presence of the maximum in $\mu(T)$ is connected with the fermionic degrees of freedom, and in particular with the opening of a pseudogap at the Fermi surface which tends to depress the chemical potential upon lowering the temperature (in a similar fashion to what happens when a real gap opens in a BCS superconductor below T_c). The presence of a maximum of $\mu(T)$ (with the ensuing non monotonic behavior of $\mu(T)$) is clearly observed in Monte Carlo simulations of the 2D attractive (*s*-wave) Hubbard model in the intermediate-coupling regime (cf. Fig.6 of Ref. 23), while the presence of the maximum is somewhat debated when the self-consistent t-matrix approximation is used^{22,34}. In the strong-coupling regime, the fermionic degrees of freedom are exponentially suppressed according to $f(\xi) \sim \exp(-\beta|\mu|)$ and the above maximum is progressively shifted toward zero temperature for increasing $\beta|\mu|$, thus recovering in the extreme strong-coupling limit the behavior of a free Bose gas via the relation $2\mu = -\epsilon_0 + \mu_B$ ^{35,36,8}. We have verified that, in the strong- and intermediate-coupling regimes, the temperature at which $\mu(T)$ reaches its maximum does not relate

with the temperature at which the pseudogap opens.

The equation for the density, together with the condition for the critical chemical potential $\mu(T) = \mu_c(T)$, yields the value of the critical temperature T_c for the superconducting instability. The critical temperature T_c and the BCS mean-field critical temperature T_{BCS} (the latter obtained formally from the same equations defining T_c but with the *bare* single-particle Green's function $G^{(0)}$ replacing G in Eq.(4)) are reported in Fig.2 as functions of the parameter $(k_F a_F)^{-1}$ (recall that in the weak-coupling limit $T_{BCS} = 1.67\epsilon_F \exp(\pi/2k_F a_F)$ ($a_F < 0$)). (Both temperatures have been conveniently normalized to the Bose-Einstein condensation temperature T_{BE} evaluated at the same density. Note that in the 3D continuum model T_{BE} is of the same order of ϵ_F .) The results of Fig.2 can be compared with the calculation of T_c within the non-self-consistent t-matrix approximation reported in Ref. 35. We mention that the inclusion of the self-energy shift Σ_0 in the weak- to intermediate-coupling regime adopted in the present paper, slightly increases the value of the critical temperature with respect to the results of Ref. 35.

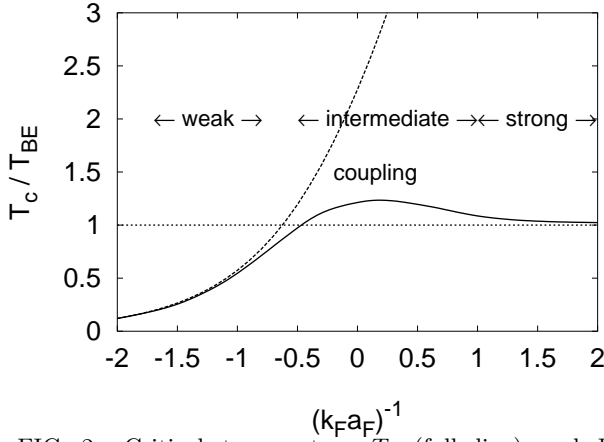


FIG. 2. Critical temperature T_c (full line) and BCS mean-field critical temperature T_{BCS} (broken line) as functions of $(k_F a_F)^{-1}$ (both temperatures are normalized to the Bose-Einstein condensation temperature T_{BE} evaluated at the same density).

We have verified that, in the strong- and intermediate-coupling regimes, the mean-field temperature T_{BCS} about coincides with the temperature at which the bare (fermionic) contribution n_0 to the total density n equals the (bosonic) contribution δn due to interaction effects, i.e., $n_0(T = T_{BCS}) \simeq \delta n(T = T_{BCS}) \simeq n/2$. This result permits us to identify T_{BCS} as the *crossover temperature where preformed pairs start to form*. [The connection between T_{BCS} and the characteristic crossover temperature(s) of the spectral function will be made in Section IV.] Note from Fig.2 that for $(k_F a_F)^{-1} \lesssim -1$ the critical temperature approaches the BCS mean-field critical temperature, indicating that the fermionic system

is in the weak-coupling regime. For $(k_F a_F)^{-1} \gtrsim 1$ the critical temperature is instead close to the Bose-Einstein condensation temperature, indicating that in the strong-coupling regime the fermionic system is equivalent to a system of non-interacting bosons. The strong-coupling limit is thus effectively reached for not too large values of the parameter $(k_F a_F)^{-1}$.³⁷

In Fig.3 we report for convenience the relation between $k_F \xi_{pair}$ and $(k_F a_F)^{-1}$ as obtained from the analytic solution of Ref. 38, ξ_{pair} being the average pair size at $T = 0$. This plot is especially useful to compare our results for the two- and single-particle properties (which are expressed in terms of $(k_F a_F)^{-1}$) with the phenomenology of cuprates, for which some estimates of the parameter $k_F \xi_{pair}$ in different doping regimes are available⁷.

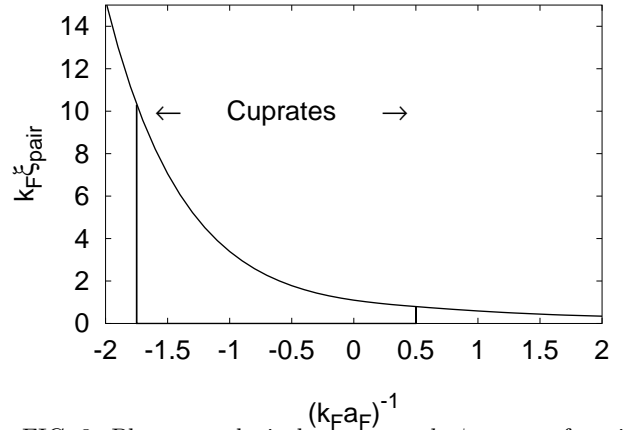


FIG. 3. Phenomenological parameter $k_F \xi_{pair}$ as a function of the coupling parameter $(k_F a_F)^{-1}$, from weak to strong coupling.

Specifically, at optimum doping the parameter $k_F \xi_{pair}$ takes roughly values between 6 and 10, and its value decreases for decreasing doping (mainly because the superconducting gap at $T = 0$ increases and the Fermi energy decreases approaching the insulating phase). We may reasonably consider $k_F \xi_{pair} \approx 1$ as a lower-bound value for underdoped cuprates, especially if we consider it as a local quantity about the M points. Accordingly, the coupling parameter $(k_F a_F)^{-1}$ in the optimum and underdoped regimes for cuprates lies approximately in the range $-1.7 \lesssim (k_F a_F)^{-1} \lesssim 0.5$, as indicated in Fig.3.

Having determined the thermodynamic quantities $\mu(n, T)$ and T_c , we pass now to calculate the pair-fluctuation propagator (2). From a physical point of view, pairing fluctuations have essentially different character in the strong- and weak-coupling regimes. While to evaluate the self-energy numerically from Eq.(5) knowledge of $\Gamma^{(0)}$ is required over a wide range of wave vectors and frequencies, to characterize the evolution of $\Gamma^{(0)}$ from weak to strong coupling it is sufficient to consider the expansion of its inverse in powers of the wave vector \mathbf{q} and the Matsubara frequency Ω_ν .^{13,15}

$$\Gamma^{(0)-1}(\mathbf{q}, \Omega_\nu) = a + b|\mathbf{q}|^2 + di\Omega_\nu \quad (8)$$

with $d = d_1 + id_2 \text{sgn}(\Omega_\nu)$. Here, (a, b, d_1, d_2) are real coefficients which are coupling, density, and temperature dependent.

In Fig. 4 we report the ratio of the imaginary (d_2) to the real (d_1) part of the frequency coefficient in Eq.(8) at T_c as a function of $(k_F a_F)^{-1}$.

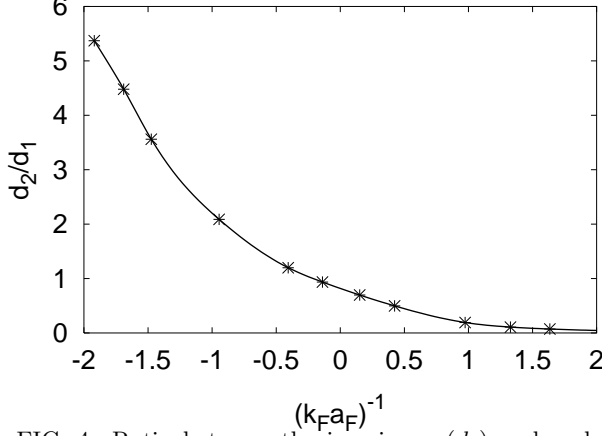


FIG. 4. Ratio between the imaginary (d_2) and real (d_1) part of the frequency coefficient of the inverse pair-fluctuation propagator at T_c as a function of $(k_F a_F)^{-1}$.

In the strong-coupling limit, $d_1 \simeq -m^2 a_F / (8\pi)$ and $d_2 \simeq 0$, with the pair-fluctuation propagator acquiring the polar structure of a bosonic Green's function. In the weak-coupling limit, on the other hand, $d_1 \sim -(T_c/E_F)^2 \ll 1$ and $d_2 = -N_0 \pi / (8T_c)$, where N_0 is the density of states (per spin component) at the Fermi energy E_F , with the pair-fluctuation propagator acquiring the diffusive Ginzburg-Landau structure²⁸.

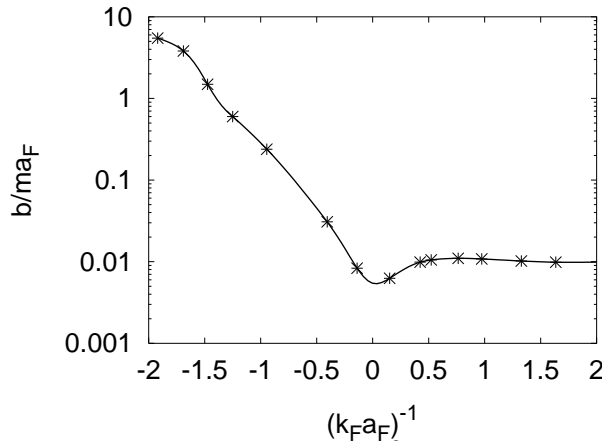


FIG. 5. Coefficient b of the $|\mathbf{q}|^2$ term in the inverse pair-fluctuation propagator at $T = T_c$ as a function of $(k_F a_F)^{-1}$.

When $|d_1| > |d_2|$, fluctuating pairs become propagat-

ing (albeit with a damping), and eventually acquire the (bosonic) character of undamped preformed pairs.

In Fig.5 the coefficient b of the $|\mathbf{q}|^2$ term in Eq.(8) is plotted as a function of $(k_F a_F)^{-1}$.

In the strong-coupling regime (i.e., for $(k_F a_F)^{-1} \gtrsim 1$), b coincides with its strong-coupling value $m a_F / (32\pi)$, where $2m$ is the mass of the composite boson. In the weak-coupling regime (i.e., for $1/k_F a_F \lesssim -1$), $b = N_0 7 \zeta(3) v_F^2 / (48\pi^2 T_c^2)$ is proportional to the square of the zero-temperature correlation length ξ_0 (where v_F is the Fermi velocity and $\zeta(3) \simeq 1.202$ is the Riemann zeta function of argument 3), and tends to diverge in the extreme weak-coupling limit.

Finally, the coefficient a in Eq.(8) provides a mass to the pair-fluctuation propagator. In the weak-coupling limit $a = N_0 \ln(T/T_c)$ vanishes at T_c , while in the strong-coupling limit we can write $a = -m^2 a_F \mu_B(T) / (8\pi)$ where $\mu_B(T)$ is the bosonic chemical potential, which we pass now to discuss.

According to the above analysis, we have verified that in the *strong-coupling* regime (when the conditions $\mu < 0$ and $\beta|\mu| \gg 1$ are satisfied) the pair-fluctuation propagator evaluated numerically acquires the polar structure of a free-boson Green's function^{36,27}:

$$\Gamma^{(0)}(\mathbf{q}, \Omega_\nu) = -\frac{8\pi / (m^2 a_F)}{i\Omega_\nu - q^2 / (4m) + \mu_B} \quad (9)$$

with mass $2m$, a quadratic dispersion as a function of wave vector, and bosonic chemical potential $\mu_B(T)$, which reduces to $2\mu(T) + \epsilon_0$ in the extreme strong-coupling limit. This implies that, for real frequencies, the imaginary part of $\Gamma^{(0)}$ (which enters the calculation of the imaginary part of the self-energy via Eq.(5)) is proportional to a delta function in the strong-coupling limit:

$$\text{Im}\Gamma^{(0)}(\mathbf{q}, \omega) = \frac{8\pi^2}{m^2 a_F} \delta(\omega - q^2 / (4m) + \mu_B). \quad (10)$$

We have verified that Eq.(10) remains approximately valid in the *intermediate-coupling* regime toward strong coupling (when $\beta|\mu| \sim 1$ and $\mu < 0$), while only in the strong-coupling limit $\mu_B(T)$ therein reduces to the chemical potential $\mu_0(T)$ of an ideal Bose gas, with the characteristic temperature dependence

$$\mu_0(T) = -1.22 \frac{(T - T_{BE})^2}{T_{BE}} \quad (11)$$

at low enough temperature. Specifically, we have verified that a delta-function contribution to $\text{Im}\Gamma^{(0)}(\mathbf{q}, \omega)$ appears when $(k_F a_F)^{-1} \geq 0$ (corresponding to $d_2/d_1 \lesssim 1$ in Fig.4). This contribution, which is initially present for large values of \mathbf{q} , extends progressively to smaller values of \mathbf{q} for increasing coupling, reaching eventually $\mathbf{q} = 0$ when the chemical potential becomes negative. By further increasing the coupling, the delta-function contribution to $\text{Im}\Gamma^{(0)}(\mathbf{q}, \omega)$ becomes increasingly prominent and the asymptotic expression (10) is progressively reached.

This delta-function contribution, associated with the formation of a bound state with bosonic character, is responsible in the strong-coupling limit for the opening of a real gap in a broad temperature range above T_c , as it will be shown in the next Section. Actually, in addition to the delta function, one also finds a finite contribution to $\text{Im}\Gamma^{(0)}$ for $\omega > 2|\mu|$. When inserted in Eq. (5), this contribution leads to an exponentially vanishing $\text{Im}\Sigma$ for $\omega > |\mu|$.

Finally, in the *weak-coupling* regime, the pair-fluctuation propagator recovers the Ginzburg-Landau diffusive form. Near the critical temperature, its expression for small wave vectors and frequencies is accordingly given by:

$$\Gamma^{(0)}(\mathbf{q}, \Omega_\nu) = \frac{1}{N_0 (\varepsilon + \eta|\mathbf{q}|^2 + \gamma|\Omega_\nu|)}. \quad (12)$$

Here, $\varepsilon = \ln(T/T_c)$ is the mass term of the propagator, $\eta \sim v_F^2/T_c^2$ represents the stiffness of the superconducting fluctuations with a proportionality coefficient which depends on dimensionality ($7\zeta(3)/(48\pi^2)$ being its value in 3D), while $\gamma = \pi/(8T_c)$ is related to the lifetime of the fluctuating pairs (which do not obey Bose statistics). In this limit, $\text{Im}\Gamma^{(0)}(\mathbf{q} = 0, \omega)$ diverges like $1/\omega$ only at the critical temperature $T = T_c$; as a consequence, the pseudogap region induced by the diffusive pair fluctuations will be present only in a rather *narrow* temperature range. No delta function contributes in this regime, but $\text{Im}\Gamma^{(0)}(\mathbf{q} = 0, \omega)$ has a broadened peak structure for small enough \mathbf{q} .

To summarize, the main effect of increasing coupling in $\text{Im}\Gamma^{(0)}(\mathbf{q}, \omega)$ is the appearance of a *peak structure* (delta function) at finite frequencies, whose area grows with $(k_F a_F)^{-1}$. In the strong-coupling regime, for $\mathbf{q} = 0$ and $T > T_c$ the real part of $\Gamma^{(0)}(\mathbf{q}, \omega)^{-1}$ vanishes at a finite frequency, corresponding to a pair resonance. This resonance disperses as \mathbf{q}^2 . In the weak-coupling regime, the real part of $\Gamma^{(0)}(\mathbf{q}, \omega)^{-1}$ is small only in the critical region, and vanishes only at the critical temperature. Increasing the coupling from weak to strong, the frequency dependence of $\text{Im}\Gamma^{(0)}(\mathbf{q} = 0, \omega)$ evolves from being antisymmetric with respect to $\omega = 0$ to an asymmetric structure. This evolution confirms previous results for $\Gamma^{(0)}(\mathbf{q} = 0, \omega)$ reported in Ref. 13.

In the next Section, we will show how the peak structures of $\Gamma^{(0)}(\mathbf{q}, \omega)$ affect the single-particle self-energy and hence the spectral function, giving rise to a (pronounced) suppression of the low-energy spectral weight, namely, to a pseudogap.

IV. SPECTRAL FUNCTION FROM WEAK TO STRONG COUPLING

In this Section, we study the single-particle excitations for fermions coupled to pair fluctuations above the critical temperature. The spectral function $A(\mathbf{k}, \omega)$, obtained

by solving the set of equations (1)-(7), is analyzed in a *systematic way* as a function of coupling and temperature, thus following its evolution from weak to strong coupling. In this way, characteristic features of the spectral function as a function of frequency and temperature will be evidenced in *all* coupling regimes. We shall analyze separately the cases when the chemical potential lies below the bottom of the single-particle band ($\mu < 0$) corresponding to the strong- to intermediate-coupling regime, and when the chemical potential lies inside the single-particle band ($\mu > 0$) corresponding to the intermediate- to weak-coupling regime.

A. Strong- to intermediate-coupling regime

In the previous Section, we have verified that a delta function appears in $\text{Im}\Gamma^{(0)}(\mathbf{q}, \omega)$ starting from the intermediate-coupling regime when $(k_F a_F)^{-1} > 0$ (for temperatures such that $\beta|\mu| \gtrsim 1$). In particular, we have verified that in the *strong-coupling limit* (where $\mu < 0$ and $\beta|\mu| \gg 1$) the pair-fluctuation propagator coincides with a free-boson Green's function with mass $2m$ (cf. Eq.(9)). In this limit, the imaginary part of the pair-fluctuation propagator reduces to a delta function and the self-energy can be evaluated analytically. Inserting Eq.(10) into the general expression (5) for the imaginary part of the self-energy, the following form results:

$$\text{Im}\Sigma(\mathbf{k} = 0, \omega) = \frac{-2(4m)^{3/2} \sqrt{\omega_{th} - \omega} \Theta(\omega_{th} - \omega)}{m^2 a_F e^{\beta(\omega_{th} - \omega + |\mu_B|)} - 1} \quad (13)$$

where $\omega_{th} = \mu - \mu_B$ is a *threshold* frequency and Θ is the unit step function. [In the strong- to intermediate-coupling regime, when the chemical potential is below the bottom of the free-fermion band ($\mu < 0$) and $\mathbf{k}^2/(2m) \ll \epsilon_0$, the self-energy and hence the spectral function are almost independent of wave vector. In this case, $\mathbf{k} = 0$ can be taken as a representative value, as we did in Eq.(13).]

Note that the frequency dependence of $\text{Im}\Sigma$ is strongly *asymmetric* about its minimum at $\omega \simeq \omega_{th} - |\mu_B|$. Note also that $\text{Im}\Sigma$ (and hence $\text{Re}\Sigma$ obtained via Kramers-Kronig transform) has a nontrivial temperature and frequency dependence, showing strong deviations from Fermi-liquid behavior. In the regime where $\beta|\mu_B| < 1$ (*i.e.*, $T \simeq T_c$), three different behaviors of $\text{Im}\Sigma(0, \omega)$ can be specifically identified on the frequency axis: (i) For $\omega_{th} - |\mu_B| < \omega < \omega_{th}$, $\text{Im}\Sigma(0, \omega) \sim -\sqrt{\omega_{th} - \omega}/\beta|\mu_B|$; (ii) For $\omega_{th} - \beta < \omega < \omega_{th} - |\mu_B|$, $\text{Im}\Sigma(0, \omega) \sim -(\beta\sqrt{\omega_{th} - \omega})^{-1}$; (iii) For $\omega < \omega_{th} - \beta$, $\text{Im}\Sigma(0, \omega) \sim -\exp(-\beta(\omega_{th} - \omega))$. Note that, in the strong-coupling limit, the imaginary part of the self-energy has a square-root divergence at $\omega = \omega_{th}$ for $T = T_c$.

We have further verified numerically that strong deviations from Fermi-liquid behavior are present in the strong- to intermediate-coupling regime in a wide temperature range above T_c (while in the weak-coupling

regime non-Fermi-liquid behavior is found only in a narrow temperature range above T_c , as discussed in the next subsection).

The above characteristic features of the analytic expression (13) can be clearly identified in the numerical results for $\text{Im}\Sigma(\mathbf{k}=0, \omega)$ reported in Fig.6 at different temperatures (for a specific coupling). The associated real part is shown in Fig.7, where the straight lines $\omega + \mu$ are also reported for the same temperatures (and coupling), with increasing temperature from top to bottom. At any temperature, the intersection of a given straight line with $\text{Re}\Sigma(\mathbf{k}=0, \omega)$ locates the position of the *quasi-particle peak* at $\omega > 0$.

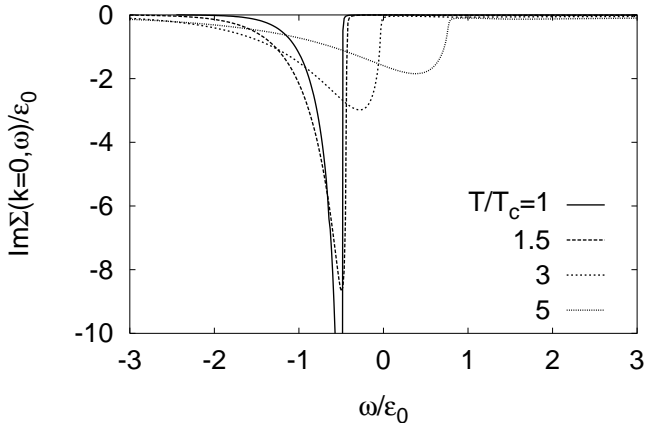


FIG. 6. Imaginary part of the self-energy at $\mathbf{k} = 0$ as a function of frequency (in units of ϵ_0) at different temperatures. In this case, $(k_F a_F)^{-1} = 0.77$ and $T_c/T_{BE} = 1.14$. (Strong- to intermediate-coupling regime.)

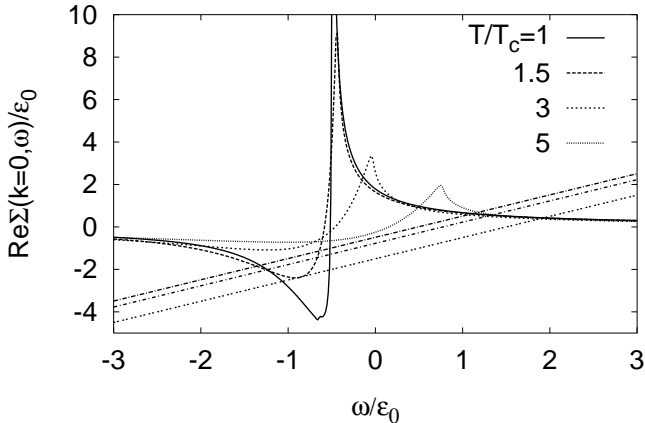


FIG. 7. Real part of the self-energy at $\mathbf{k} = 0$ as a function of frequency (in units of ϵ_0) at different temperatures. In this case, $(k_F a_F)^{-1} = 0.77$ and $T_c/T_{BE} = 1.14$. (Strong- to intermediate-coupling regime.)

Note that for temperatures close to T_c , three intersections occur, with the most left intersection giving rise

to the *incoherent peak* in $A(\mathbf{k}, \omega)$ at negative frequencies (while to the central intersection there corresponds a strong suppression of $A(\mathbf{k}, \omega)$). At high enough temperatures, on the other hand, only a single intersection occurs. The corresponding spectral function for the same coupling and temperatures above T_c is reported in Fig.8.

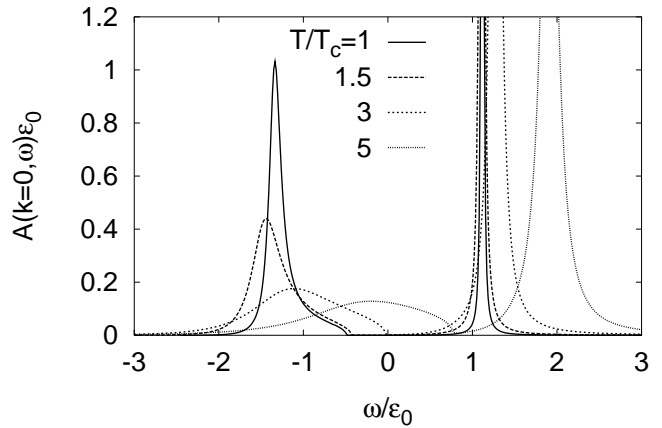


FIG. 8. Spectral function at $\mathbf{k} = 0$ as a function of frequency (in units of ϵ_0) at different temperatures. In this case, $(k_F a_F)^{-1} = 0.77$ and $T_c/T_{BE} = 1.14$. (Strong- to intermediate-coupling regime.)

The resulting spectral function has a *strongly asymmetric structure with two peaks*: The one at positive frequencies is rather narrow, coherent like, and has a large spectral weight (namely, the area enclosed by the peak); The one at negative frequencies is instead broad and has a small spectral weight. When the chemical potential μ is below the bottom of the band (as in the strong-coupling limit), the peak located at negative frequencies represents the *incoherent peak* generated by the interaction of the fermions with strong pair fluctuations (recall that, in this limit, the pair-fluctuation propagator has the polar structure of a bosonic Green's function). This incoherent peak is itself asymmetric, it becomes broader for increasing temperature, its spectral weight is density and coupling dependent (decreasing like $(k_F a_F)^3$), and its position depends mainly on the value of the chemical potential (which in turn depends on temperature). By increasing temperature, the chemical potential becomes progressively more negative (cf. Fig.1) and the *peak position of $A(\mathbf{k} = 0, \omega)$ shifts accordingly toward positive frequencies*. The broadening of the incoherent peak becomes pronounced when the temperature is of the order of the binding energy (see, e.g., the case with $T/T_c = 3$ in Fig.8). Note also that, for increasing temperature, the two peaks in $A(\mathbf{k} = 0, \omega)$ get broadened in an asymmetric way (in contrast to the weak-coupling regime (see below), approaching which the broadening of the two peaks becomes progressively more symmetric). We have also verified that, in the extreme bosonic limit, the spectral function has the structure of two delta-like peaks sym-

metrically located with respect to $\omega = 0$ (albeit with quite different spectral weights), which is generated in an asymmetric way by the narrowing of the incoherent peak at negative frequencies as the product $k_F a_F$ becomes smaller and smaller.

In Fig.9 the spectral function at $\mathbf{k} = \mathbf{0}$ is plotted as a function of frequency for different values of the parameter $(k_F a_F)^{-1}$ at $T = T_c$. Note that these curves have been expressed in units ϵ_F , instead of ϵ_0 , to get a more evident evolution with coupling.

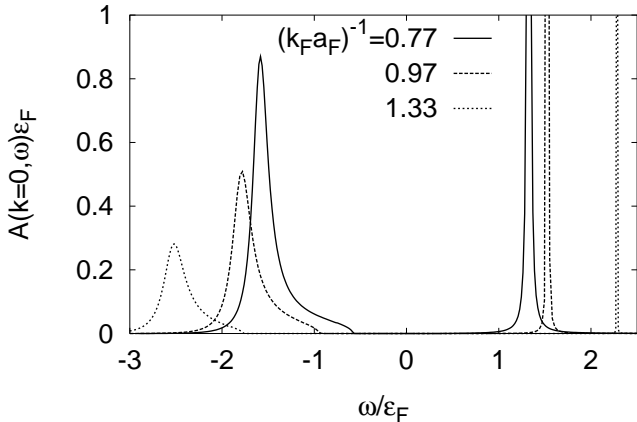


FIG. 9. Spectral function at $\mathbf{k} = \mathbf{0}$ as a function of frequency (in units of ϵ_F) at $T = T_c$ for different values of the coupling $(k_F a_F)^{-1}$. (Strong- to intermediate-coupling regime.)

The spectral function has two well-separated peaks, with a *real gap* opening at an energy of the order of the binding energy of the pairs. By increasing the coupling, the spectral weight inside the gap is progressively suppressed, until in the extreme strong-coupling limit the step function in the imaginary part of the self-energy (13) makes the spectral weight to vanish identically in the range $-|\mu| + |\mu_B| < \omega < |\mu|$.

Since photoemission experiments measure the intensity of photo-emitted electrons (that is, the spectral weight at *negative* frequencies), no signal would be detected if both the incoherent and coherent peaks had moved to positive frequencies for increasing temperature. In this context (and in analogy with what is empirically done when interpreting photoemission measurements), it is natural to introduce a *crossover temperature* T_0^* at which the maximum of the lower peak crosses zero frequency. Our analysis shows, however, that at T_0^* the spectral function still maintains a two-peak structure (cf. Fig.8), reflecting the sizable effects of the interaction between fermions and pair fluctuations. We are accordingly led to introduce a *second crossover temperature* $T_1^* > T_0^*$, at which the upper and lower peaks of the spectral function merge just in one peak (in the sense that the incoherent peak is progressively absorbed by the coherent (quasi-particle) peak, even though the separation between the two peaks

remains almost constant). [Photoemission measurements alone, however, would not be able to identify this second crossover temperature T_1^* since the merging of the two peaks would occur at positive frequencies, a region which only *inverse* photoemission is able to probe.]

In Fig.10 the two crossover temperatures T_0^* and T_1^* (as obtained numerically from the above definitions) are reported as functions of the parameter $(k_F a_F)^{-1}$, both temperatures being normalized with respect to the critical temperature T_c . The BCS mean-field critical temperature T_{BCS} from Fig. 2 is also reported for comparison. In the strong-coupling limit (when $(k_F a_F)^{-1} \gtrsim 1$) $T_1^* \gg T_0^*$, T_1^* being a large energy scale which, according to Fig. 10, in the strong-coupling limit is much larger than the binding energy ϵ_0 . The difference between T_1^* and T_0^* is reduced by decreasing $(k_F a_F)^{-1}$, but only in the intermediate-coupling regime (i.e., when $(k_F a_F)^{-1} \lesssim -0.1$) the two crossover temperatures almost coincide ($T_1^* \simeq T_0^*$). In the weak-coupling regime, only a single crossover temperature can be identified ($T_1^* = T_0^*$), since in this regime the chemical potential is almost equal to the Fermi energy and the two peaks of the spectral function are symmetrically located about zero frequency. Note finally that T_0^* about coincides with T_{BCS} which was previously identified via an independent procedure. [When $T_0^* \simeq T_1^*$ we shall indicate both temperatures simply as T^* .]

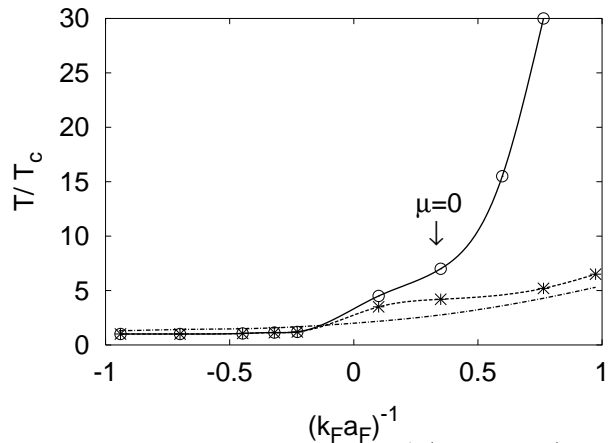


FIG. 10. Crossover temperatures T_0^* (dashed line) and T_1^* (full line), and BCS critical temperature T_{BCS} (dashed-dotted line) as functions of $(k_F a_F)^{-1}$; all temperatures are normalized to the critical temperature T_c of Fig. 2. The value of $(k_F a_F)^{-1}$ where the chemical potential changes sign is indicated by an arrow.

B. Intermediate- to weak-coupling regime

In the intermediate to weak-coupling regime, it becomes essential to take explicit account of the constant shift Σ_0 introduced in Section II. This shift has been identified with the value of the real part of the self-energy (1)

taken at the wave-vector $k_{\mu'}$ (such that $\xi(k_{\mu'}) = 0$ and where the pseudogap turns out to be minimal), at zero frequency (about which the relevant range of the pseudogap phenomena is centered), and at a temperature close to T^* (where the system recovers a Fermi-liquid behavior). An exact selection of T is, in practice, not required since Σ_0 turns out to depend rather weakly on T in the intermediate- to weak-coupling regime. In this sense, we interpret Σ_0 as a *kind of Hartree shift*, even though for our choice of the potential the true Hartree shift vanishes identically. We have consistently evaluated the constant shift Σ_0 at $|\mathbf{k}| = k_{\mu'}$, $\omega = 0$, and at the *same temperature* where the self-energy $\Sigma(\mathbf{k}, \omega)$ of Eq.(1) is calculated³⁹.

The inclusion of the above constant shift Σ_0 stems from the need of improving the single-particle Green's functions entering the construction of the self-energy (1) when approaching T_c , only close to which pseudogap phenomena become appreciable in the intermediate- to weak-coupling regime. The choice of the self-energy (1) takes, in fact, into account fluctuation corrections only at the lowest order, a procedure which is certainly not completely satisfactory when approaching the critical temperature where all sort of fluctuations corrections become important. To approach T_c , one may try to improve the self-energy (1) by dressing the single-particle Green's functions therein with a constant self-energy insertion appropriate to the non-critical (temperature) region. On the other hand, the inclusion of the full self-consistent Green's function (without vertex corrections, however) leads to an overall depression of pseudogap phenomena and is not theoretically justified^{25,27}. From a pragmatic point of view, we have verified that in the intermediate- to weak-coupling regime the pseudogap would open at negative frequencies (and not at $\omega = 0$, as expected from a simple physical intuition), if the constant self-energy shift Σ_0 were not properly included. The pseudogap opening at negative frequencies would, in turn, be in contrast with Monte Carlo results and experimental findings.

The characteristic behavior of the imaginary and real parts of the self-energy at $|\mathbf{k}| = k_{\mu'}$ are shown in Figs.11 and 12, respectively, at different temperatures (for a given coupling). Note that the convexity of the curves $\text{Im}\Sigma(k_{\mu'}, \omega)$ about $\omega = 0$ is inverted with respect to the Fermi-liquid behavior, implying strong deviations from Fermi-liquid behavior also at moderate values of the coupling (i.e., such that a bound-state in the two-body problem is not yet present). We have verified, however, that the Fermi liquid behavior is consistently recovered when the coupling is progressively decreased.

In the weak-coupling limit and for temperature close to T_c , an analytic approximation for the imaginary part of the self-energy can be obtained by inserting into Eq.(5) the weak-coupling expression of the pair-fluctuation propagator given by Eq.(12). At zero frequency and at the Fermi wave vector, the imaginary part of the self-energy acquires then the following expression in the limit $T \rightarrow T_c$:

$$\text{Im}\Sigma(\mathbf{k}_F, \omega = 0) = \frac{6\pi^3}{7\zeta(3)} \left(\frac{T_c}{\epsilon_F} \right)^2 \frac{T_c}{2} \ln \left(\frac{T - T_c}{T_c} \right) \quad (14)$$

which *diverges* upon approaching T_c with a slow logarithmic rate. An expression analogous to (14) is also obtained at finite frequency (such that $|\omega| \ll \epsilon_F$) and $T = T_c$, with the replacement of $\ln((T - T_c)/T_c)$ by $\ln(|\omega|/\omega_c)$, where $\omega_c \ll \epsilon_F$ is a suitable cutoff frequency.

To test the validity of the above analytic approximations, we may consider, e.g., the case of Fig.11 for $T/T_c = 1.001$ and obtain from Eq.(14) the value $\text{Im}\Sigma/\epsilon_F \simeq -0.92$ for $\omega = 0$. This estimate is indeed in good agreement with the numerical result reported in Fig.11 (cf. the full curve therein), for which $\text{Im}\Sigma/\epsilon_F \simeq -1$. A fine tuning of the temperature very close to T_c is, however, necessary to get a sizable increase of $|\text{Im}\Sigma|$ due to the logarithmic divergence in Eq.(14). For instance, to double the above value a temperature $(T - T_c)/T_c = 10^{-6}$ has to be reached. In the 3D model here considered, the divergence of $\text{Im}\Sigma$ is therefore not numerically detectable for all practical purposes. In addition, to test the validity of the counterpart of Eq.(14) extended to finite frequency as explained above, we may consider the case of Fig.11 for $T/T_c = 1.001$ and two different frequencies, say, $\omega_1/\epsilon_F = 0.075$ and $\omega_2/\epsilon_F = 0.037$. In this case, we obtain from our analytic approximation the value $(\text{Im}\Sigma(\omega_1) - \text{Im}\Sigma(\omega_2))/\epsilon_F = 0.093$, which is rather close to the numerical result 0.106 as obtained from Fig.11.

The analytic approximation (14) [as well as its counterpart at $T = T_c$ and finite ω] need to be compared with the analytic form of $\Sigma(\mathbf{k}, \omega)$ obtained in the weak-coupling limit by Ref. 40 within the same non-self-consistent t-matrix approximation adopted in the present paper. According to Ref. 40, the diffusive form (12) of the pair-fluctuation propagator would yield

$$\Sigma(\mathbf{k}, \omega) = \frac{\Delta_{pg}^2}{\omega + \xi(\mathbf{k}) + i\gamma} \quad (15)$$

where Δ_{pg} is a parameter that depends on a wave-vector cutoff and $\gamma \propto (T - T_c)$. This expression evidently does not reduce to Eq.(14) for $\omega = 0$ and $T \rightarrow T_c$, nor to the counterpart of Eq.(14) for $T = T_c$ and finite ω . A few comments to clarify the origin of these discrepancies are then in order.

The expression (15) has been derived more recently in Ref. 44, where it was also extensively used to fit ARPES data for *Bi*-based cuprates. According to Ref. 44, Eq.(15) results by manipulating directly the expression (1) for the self-energy in Matsubara frequency, whereby the finite value πT of the smallest (fermionic) Matsubara frequency is exploited to make approximations on the \mathbf{q} -dependence of the integrand. Analytic continuation to the real frequency axis is then performed on the approximate result, yielding eventually the expression (15) above. This procedure is, however, questionable, insofar as the very variable to be analytically

continued is used to set restrictions on the approximate form of the function (in this case, the \mathbf{q} -dependence of the integrand). In our procedure, on the other hand, analytic continuation is performed *at the outset* [cf. Eq.(5)] and the relevant (controlled) approximations to get the approximate result (14) are introduced only afterwards.

Note, in addition, that at $|\mathbf{k}| = k_F$ the expression (15) produces two peaks symmetrically located about $\omega = 0$. This expression cannot, therefore, be used to fit the curves of $A(k_{\mu'}, \omega)$ for the coupling values we are considering [cf. Figs. 13 and 16 below], whereby the symmetry of the two peaks is recovered only in the extreme weak-coupling limit. In the analysis reported in Ref. 44, on the other hand, the experimental data are artificially symmetrized and the expression (15) (together with an additional scattering rate $i\Gamma_1$) is used to fit the ARPES data. We shall propose below an alternative phenomenological fit to the curves of $A(k_{\mu'}, \omega)$, which is suggested by our numerical calculations.

In our numerical calculations we have found that, at low enough temperature, there are three intersections of the curves $(\text{Re}\Sigma(k_{\mu'}, \omega) - \Sigma_0)$ with the straight line ω (not shown in Fig. 12), with the two outer intersections giving rise to the two peaks of $A(k_{\mu'}, \omega)$ (see Fig.13) while the central intersection corresponds to a strong suppression of $A(k_{\mu'}, \omega)$ owing to the associated large value of $\text{Im}\Sigma(k_{\mu'}, \omega)$. By increasing temperature, on the other hand, only one intersection remains (resulting in only one visible peak in $A(k_{\mu'}, \omega)$ - see Fig.13).

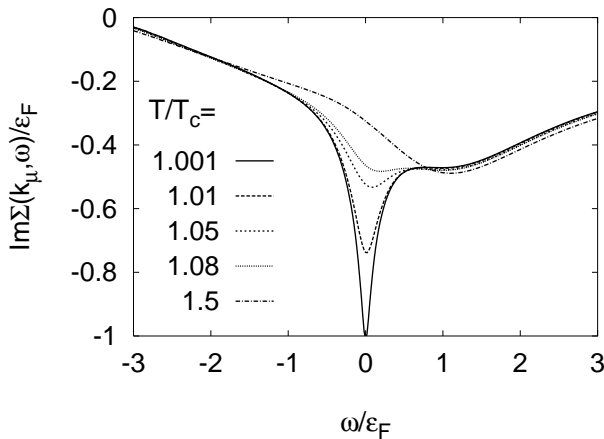


FIG. 11. Imaginary part of the self-energy at $|\mathbf{k}| = k_{\mu'}$ as a function of frequency (in units of ϵ_F) at different temperatures when $(k_F a_F)^{-1} = -0.45$ ($T_c/\epsilon_F = 0.23$). (Intermediate- to weak-coupling regime.)

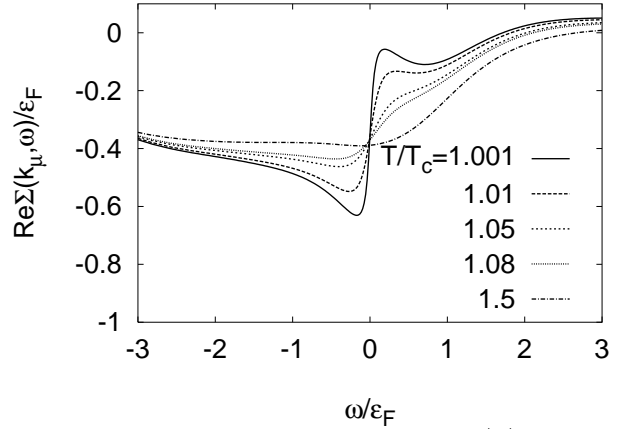


FIG. 12. Real part of the self-energy at $|\mathbf{k}| = k_{\mu'}$ as a function of frequency (in units of ϵ_F) at different temperatures when $(k_F a_F)^{-1} = -0.45$ ($T_c/\epsilon_F = 0.23$). (Intermediate- to weak-coupling regime.)

The associated spectral function at $|\mathbf{k}| = k_{\mu'}$ is reported in Fig.13 for the same temperatures and coupling of Figs. 11 and 12.

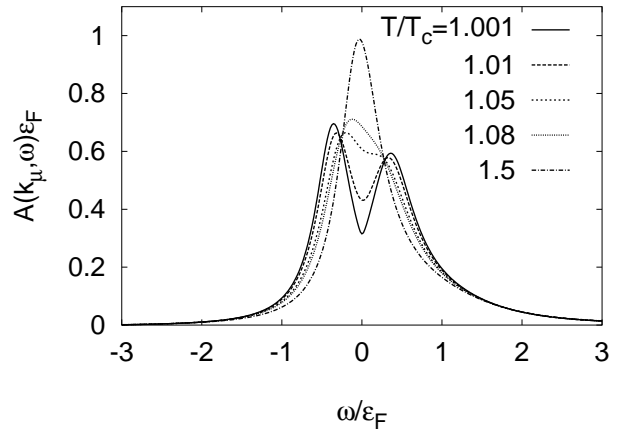


FIG. 13. Spectral function at $|\mathbf{k}| = k_{\mu'}$ as a function of frequency (in units of ϵ_F) at different temperatures. In this case, with $(k_F a_F)^{-1} = -0.45$ ($T_c/\epsilon_F = 0.23$). (Intermediate- to weak-coupling regime.)

The spectral function obtained in the intermediate-coupling regime shows a well-developed two-peak structure near T_c with a minimum at zero frequency; yet the spectral weight distribution remains slightly *asymmetric* about zero frequency, even when approaching the critical temperature. At zero frequency the spectral function has a sizeable finite value, indicating that no real gap opens at the Fermi surface. Note from Fig.13 that, upon increasing the temperature, *the pseudogap fills in and closes at the same time*, with the two peaks of the spectral function merging in just one peak at a crossover temperature $T_1^* \simeq T_0^*$ (which in this particular case is between $1.05T_c$ and $1.08T_c$). It is thus apparent that a

breakdown of the normal-state Fermi liquid occurs well before the system is in the preformed-pair limit. From the two-peak structure of $A(k_{\mu'}, \omega)$ in the intermediate-to weak-coupling regime, a *pseudogap* Δ_{pg} could be empirically defined either as *half* the frequency separation between the maxima of the peaks, or as the separation of the maximum of the lower peak (at negative frequencies) from zero frequency. These two definitions coincide in the weak-coupling limit but slightly differ in the strong-coupling limit (see also Table II below). Throughout this paper we will adopt the second definition, which is the most relevant for comparison with photoemission experiments, accessing only negative frequencies.

In the intermediate-coupling regime, when the chemical potential lies inside the fermion band and the Fermi surface is well defined, the wave-vector dependence of the spectral function shows a strong asymmetry about the wave vector $k_{\mu'}$. In Fig.14 the spectral function is reported as a function of frequency for different wave vectors about $k_{\mu'}$ at $T = T_c$.

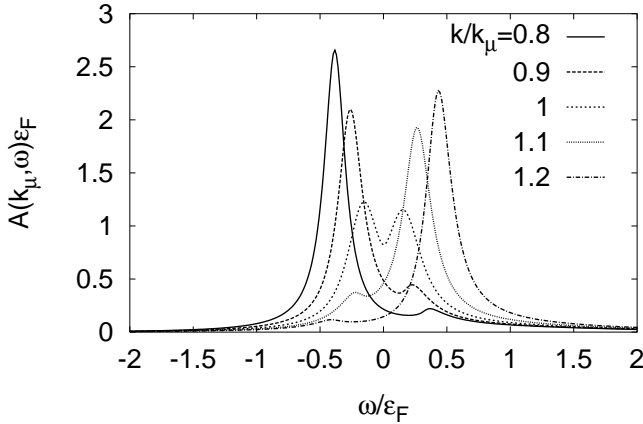


FIG. 14. Spectral function at different wave vectors $|\mathbf{k}|$ about $k_{\mu'}$ as a function of frequency (in units of ϵ_F), for $(k_F a_F)^{-1} = -0.72$ and $T/T_c = 1.001$. (Intermediate- to weak-coupling regime.)

It is clear from this figure that for $|\mathbf{k}| < k_{\mu'}$ a well-defined peak is found at negative frequencies, and that increasing the wave vector to $|\mathbf{k}| > k_{\mu'}$ this peak becomes a small and broad incoherent peak. Thus, for $|\mathbf{k}| < k_{\mu'}$ the spectral weight of the coherent peak at negative frequencies decreases as the wave vector \mathbf{k} approaches $k_{\mu'}$, while at the same time the spectral weight of the associated incoherent peak located at positive frequencies increases, with a transfer of spectral weight from negative to positive frequencies upon crossing the “Fermi surface” (which is defined as the locus of minimum pseudogap, and almost coincides with the sphere $k = k_{\mu'}$; note that for the coupling value of Fig. 14, $k_{\mu'}$ is about 10 % smaller than k_F). This clearly shows that the interaction of the fermions with pair fluctuations gets increasingly stronger upon approaching the “Fermi surface”, so that *deviations*

from the Fermi liquid picture appear to be stronger at low energy.

In Fig.15 the positions of the two peaks of the spectral function are reported for different wave vectors about $k_{\mu'}$ at $T = T_c$. The results of our non-self-consistent t-matrix approximation (squares and asterisks) are here compared with the BCS-like dispersion $\omega = \pm \sqrt{\xi(\mathbf{k})^2 + \Delta_{pg}^2}$ (continuous and dotted lines), where the BCS gap has been replaced by the pseudogap Δ_{pg} at $k_{\mu'}$. It is rather remarkable that the coherent peak of the spectral function at $|\mathbf{k}| < k_{\mu'}$ gets reflected into the incoherent peak at $|\mathbf{k}| > k_{\mu'}$ as the wave vector crosses the “Fermi surface” (with the characteristic behaviour of an *avoided level crossing*), in such a way that the position of the peak at negative frequencies follows almost exactly the BCS-like dispersion, provided the value of the pseudogap is inserted as explained above. A similar behavior is displayed by the peak at positive energy. This result supports the “heuristic description” of the pseudogap phase in terms of an effective BCS approach, that we shall discuss in the last Section.

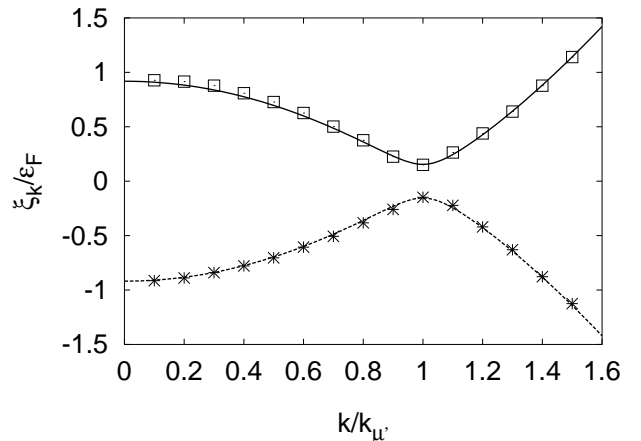


FIG. 15. Peak positions of the spectral function at negative (asterisks) and positive (squares) frequencies versus wave vector for $(k_F a_F)^{-1} = -0.72$ and $T/T_c = 1.001$. Full and dotted lines represent the BCS-like fit. (Intermediate- to weak-coupling regime.)

To fit the prominent features of $A(k_{\mu'}, \omega)$ with a simple analytic expression (from which the corresponding form of $\Sigma(k_{\mu'}, \omega)$ replacing Eq. (15) could be extracted), we may consider two Lorentians of width γ_L and γ_R , centered at $-\Delta_L$ and Δ_R , and with weights p_L and p_R (such that $p_L + p_R = 1$), with the labels L and R referring to the left and right peaks of $A(k_{\mu'}, \omega)$, in the order. In Tables I and II we report the values of the fitting parameters $\Delta_L, \Delta_R, \gamma_L, \gamma_R$, and $\alpha = 1 - 2p_L$ for the curves of Fig. 13 (fixed coupling and varying temperature) and of Fig. 16 (fixed temperature and varying coupling), respectively.

Note that the asymmetry of the two Lorentians (which is controlled by the parameters α and γ_L/γ_R) is consid-

erable, increasing for increasing temperature or coupling (but for the last value of Table II). For temperatures and couplings larger than those reported in the tables, however, the fit of $A(k_{\mu'}, \omega)$ with two Lorentzians become inadequate.

T/T_c	Δ_L	Δ_R	γ_L	γ_R	α
1.001	0.31	0.31	0.16	0.29	0.22
1.01	0.28	0.28	0.17	0.32	0.28
1.05	0.21	0.21	0.18	0.33	0.33
1.08	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.34	0.36

TABLE I. Fitting parameters for the curves of Fig. 13. Energy variables are in units of ϵ_F .

$(k_F a_F)^{-1}$	Δ_L	Δ_R	γ_L	γ_R	α
-1.1	0.035	0.035	0.042	0.047	0.060
-0.72	0.14	0.14	0.11	0.15	0.17
-0.23	0.47	0.61	0.22	0.33	0.15
0	0.78	0.84	0.25	0.18	0.008

TABLE II. Fitting parameters for the curves of Fig. 16. Energy variables are in units of ϵ_F .

Note also that in most cases $\Delta_L = \Delta_R = \Delta_{pg}$. In these cases a relatively simple form for $\Sigma(k_{\mu'}, \omega)$ can be extracted, yielding:

$$\Sigma(k_{\mu'}, \omega) = -i(\gamma - \alpha\delta) + \alpha\Delta_{pg} + \frac{(1 - \alpha^2)(\Delta_{pg}^2 - \delta^2) - 2i\Delta_{pg}\delta(1 + \alpha^2)}{\omega + \alpha\Delta_{pg} + i(\gamma + \alpha\delta)} \quad (16)$$

where $\gamma = (\gamma_R + \gamma_L)/2$ and $\delta = (\gamma_R - \gamma_L)/2$. Note that, even in the symmetric case with $\alpha = 0$ and $\delta = 0$, the expression (16) does not reduce to the form (15) (due to the presence of an extra term $-i\gamma$ in Eq. (16)), unless $\Delta_{pg} \gg \gamma$ (this condition would be consistent with the assumptions under which Eq. (16) has been derived only when T approaches T_c ⁴⁰). However, the condition $\Delta_{pg} \gg \gamma$ is never satisfied by our fits, where Δ_{pg} and γ are of the same order.

In Fig.16 the spectral function at $|\mathbf{k}| = k_{\mu'}$ is reported for different values of $(k_F a_F)^{-1}$ from intermediate to weak coupling, slightly above the critical temperature. Note that, in the weak-coupling regime, the spectral function acquires an almost *symmetric two-peak structure*, which differs from the standard BCS result at $T = 0$ essentially for the broadening of the peaks due to the finite lifetime of the pairs. Note also that the pseudogap near the critical temperature decreases with coupling.

An analysis of the pseudogap opening within a 2D attractive Hubbard model in the weak-coupling regime has recently been reported in Ref. 31, by means of the non-self-consistent T-matrix approximation formulated on the real frequency axis. The frequency dependence of the spectral function obtained in that paper (at quarter filling) resembles the results of our Fig.16.

Finally, a comparison of the pseudogap Δ_{pg} at T_c with the BCS gap Δ_{BCS} at $T = 0$ and with the two-body gap $\epsilon_0/2 = \epsilon_F/(k_F a_F)^2$ (which is non-vanishing only for $a_F > 0$) is shown in Fig. 17 for all coupling regimes [when $\mu < 0$, $\Delta_{BCS}(T = 0)$ is set equal to $(\mu^2 + \Delta(T = 0)^2)^{1/2}$]. Note that in the weak-coupling limit $\Delta_{pg}(T = T_c) \ll \Delta_{BCS}(T = 0)$, while in the intermediate-coupling regime $\Delta_{pg}(T = T_c) \simeq \Delta_{BCS}(T = 0)$. Moreover, in the intermediate- to strong-coupling regime (where $a_F > 0$), both Δ_{BCS} and Δ_{pg} approach $\epsilon_0/2$ from *above* as the coupling is increased. Many-body effects thus increase the pair-breaking energy scale with respect to the two-body limit. This result resembles the pair-size-shrinking effect noticed in Ref. 42 at the mean-field level.

In this context, it is interesting to mention that, taking $\epsilon_F \simeq 400 \text{ meV}$ as a representative value for cuprate superconductors, the range $\Delta_{pg} \simeq 20 - 120 \text{ meV}$ characteristic of cuprate superconductors corresponds to $0.05 \lesssim \Delta_{pg}/\epsilon_F \lesssim 0.3$, which (as seen from Fig.17) lies within the range identified in Fig.3 for cuprates.

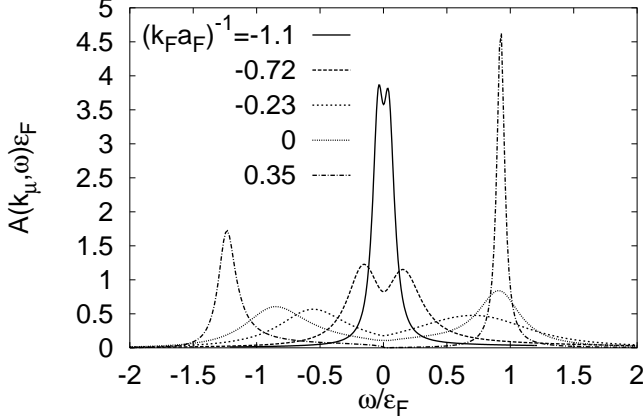


FIG. 16. Spectral function at $|\mathbf{k}| = k_{\mu'}$ as a function of frequency ω (in units of ϵ_F) for different values of $(k_F a_F)^{-1}$ and $T/T_c = 1.001$. (Intermediate- to weak-coupling regime.)

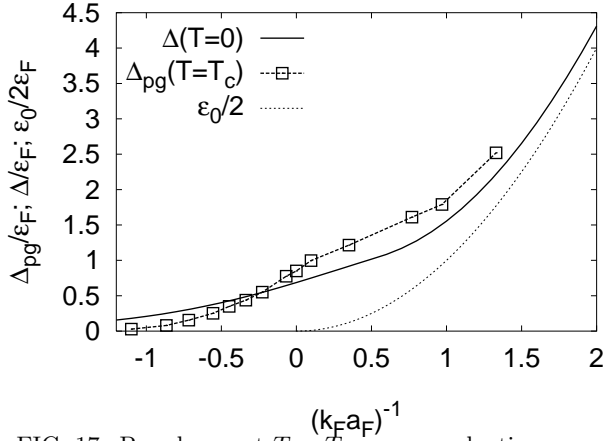


FIG. 17. Pseudogap at $T = T_c$, superconducting gap evaluated within the BCS approach at $T = 0$ and gap in the strong-coupling limit, as functions of $(k_F a_F)^{-1}$.

C. Criterion to distinguish weak from strong coupling

The above systematic study of the single-particle spectral function from weak to strong coupling suggests the following *criterion to distinguish by ARPES experiments whether a fermion system with an attractive interaction lies in the strong- or weak-coupling regime*. This criterion rests on the analysis of the spectral function at negative frequencies (just as determined by ARPES experiments) for different values of the wave vector \mathbf{k} , and (as discussed in the next Section) it is meant to be useful for interpreting the experimental data for cuprates in conjunction with the two-gap model mentioned in the Introduction.

Consider first a system in the intermediate- to weak-coupling regime, for temperatures between T^* and T_c ,

i.e., within the pseudogap region. In this case, the chemical potential lies inside the single-particle band and almost coincides with the Fermi energy. For wave vectors smaller than $k_{\mu'}$, the spectral function has a quasi-particle peak with large spectral weight at negative frequencies and a smaller incoherent peak at positive frequencies. Upon moving the wave vector across the “Fermi surface” ($|\mathbf{k}| > k_{\mu'}$), the quasi-particle peak shifts toward positive frequencies, while the incoherent peak is now present at negative frequencies (cf. Fig.14) and can accordingly be measured by ARPES. Restricting to negative frequencies and realizing a cut in wave vector space which probes the main and the reflected (shadow) bands, starting from $|\mathbf{k}| < k_{\mu'}$ ARPES should initially find a well-defined quasi-particle peak which, upon increasing the wave vector to $|\mathbf{k}| > k_{\mu'}$, should be reflected as a small and broad incoherent peak. Moreover, at $|\mathbf{k}| = k_{\mu'}$ the spectral weight at zero frequency remains a sizeable fraction of the peak maximum.

Consider then a system in the intermediate- to strong-coupling regime (when $\mu < 0$), for temperatures between T_0^* and T_c . In this case, the chemical potential lies outside the single-particle band. For *any* wave vector, the spectral function has now a quasi-particle peak with large spectral weight at positive frequencies and a weaker incoherent peak at negative frequencies. For this reason, no appreciable difference in the shape of the spectral function should be detected by varying the wave vector. Thus, starting, e.g., from $\mathbf{k} \equiv (k_x < 0, 0, 0)$ ARPES should find a broad incoherent peak which, upon increasing the wave vectors to $(k_x > 0, 0, 0)$, should not change appreciably. In addition, the spectral weight vanishes or is much less than the maximum of the incoherent peak in a range of frequencies of the order of the pseudogap (cf. Fig.9).

By this token, it is clear that, for a fermionic system with an attractive interaction, the wave-vector dependence and the line-shape of the spectral function at negative frequencies have well-pronounced qualitative differences depending on the coupling strength, differences which may be detected by a detailed ARPES analysis of the spectral function, as discussed next. Recall, however, that comparison of our results with ARPES data relies essentially on the two-gap model mentioned in the Introduction, and can be complicated by the presence of additional sources of quasiparticle scattering in cuprates as well as by the fact that the continuum model relates strong coupling to low density. Yet, our analysis can be useful to understand the evolution of the spectral properties along the Fermi surface.

V. COMPARISON WITH ARPES SPECTRAL FUNCTION

The *systematic theoretical analysis of the spectral function* from weak to strong coupling presented in this pa-

per can be used to analyze the spectral intensities measured by ARPES in Bi-based superconducting cuprates, for which a systematic experimental analysis is also available.

In particular, we consider ARPES intensities measured in Bi2212 near the M points of the Brillouin zone as well as along the Fermi surface, moving from the M points toward the N (nodal) points, in different doping regimes and at different temperatures. According to our understanding of the phenomenology of cuprate superconductors, the effective coupling between fermions should increase from the weak- to strong-coupling regime, when the doping is reduced from over to optimum doping and eventually to underdoping. Moreover, as discussed in the Introduction, when moving from N toward M points along the Fermi surface, a continuous crossover from weakly to strongly coupled fermionic states should be observed even at fixed doping.

We summarize as follows the main results extracted from our systematic work in the different coupling regimes, which can be compared with ARPES experiments performed in Bi2212 materials.

Strong- to intermediate-coupling regime (about M points):

In the strong- to intermediate-coupling regime, where the chemical potential is below the bottom of the single-particle band ($\mu < 0$), our results show that the spectral function is strongly asymmetric in frequency, with two peaks, one completely incoherent at negative frequencies and the other one coherent at positive frequencies. In this case, the wave vectors are meant to be reckoned with respect to (one of) the M points. In this regime, the prominent features to be compared with experiments are:

(i) The line shape of the spectral function at negative frequencies is quite broad, and the height of the incoherent peak noticeably decreases with increasing temperature (see Fig.8) or increasing coupling (see Fig.9). These features are in qualitative agreement with the behavior of the spectral intensity observed by ARPES experiments in the pseudogap phase of *underdoped* cuprates, by decreasing doping and increasing temperature. Several ARPES measurements show, in fact, that the height of the peak in the spectral intensities collected about the M points decreases with underdoping, with heavily underdoped cuprates displaying a very broad structure with no detectable peak (cf., e.g., Fig.2 (left panel) of Ref. 41 and Fig.1 (panel a) of Ref. 2, for the doping dependence of the spectral weight about the M points). ARPES measurements for the temperature dependence of the (quite broad) spectral intensities about the M points further indicate that the spectra are (slightly) suppressed for increasing temperature (cf. Fig.2 (panel b) of Ref. 2).

(ii) The spectral weight near zero frequency is strongly suppressed and a real gap opens in the spectral function in the strong-coupling regime (see Figs.8 and 9). Experimental evidence for a strong suppression of the spectral

weight near zero frequency can indeed be found, e.g., in Fig.2 (left panel) of Ref. 41 for (heavily) underdoped samples with $T_c = 56K$.

Intermediate- to weak-coupling regime (between M and N points):

In the intermediate- to weak-coupling regime, the chemical potential lies within the single-particle band ($\mu > 0$) and the wave vectors are referred to the center of the Brillouin zone. In this case, the salient features of our calculations to be compared with experiments are:

(i) A single quasi-particle peak is present in the spectral function above the crossover temperature T^* (see Fig.13), implying a well-defined Fermi surface. Under-, optimally, and over- doped cuprates for wave vectors near the nodal points unquestionably display quasi-particle peaks in the ARPES spectral intensities (cf., e.g., Fig.1 of Ref. 43).

(ii) Approaching the critical temperature from above, the interaction between fermions and (damped) pair fluctuations determines a suppression of spectral weight near zero frequency and therefore the opening of a pseudogap, characterized by a finite spectral weight at zero frequency (see Fig.13). In addition, the quasi-particle peak disperses as a function of the wave vector and, as the wave vector moves across the Fermi surface, is reflected as an incoherent broad peak (see Fig.14). ARPES spectral intensities in *underdoped* cuprates, measured about the N points for temperatures between T^* and T_c , display this feature, even though the reflection cannot be accurately identified (probably owing to the low spectral weight of the incoherent peak). In particular, a spectral weight suppression at low frequencies and a finite spectral weight at zero frequency has been found by several ARPES measurements (cf., e.g., Fig.1 (panel b) and Fig.3 (panel a) of Ref. 44). Experimental evidence for the reflection of the quasi-particle peak into an incoherent peak has also been found by ARPES measurements of the peak along the MY direction in the pseudogap phase of slightly underdoped cuprates (cf. Fig.2 (panel b) of Ref. 18), for which the intermediate- to weak-coupling regime should apply.

(iii) Increasing the coupling from the weak- to the intermediate-coupling regime, the pseudogap evaluated at T_c increases and the ratio between the pseudogap at T_c and the BCS gap evaluated at $T = 0$ also increases (see Fig. 17), about coinciding in the intermediate-to-strong coupling region. In all underdoped cuprates, and for any wave vector, the experimentally determined pseudogap at T_c clearly increases with decreasing doping, and in heavily underdoped cuprates it almost coincides with the superconducting gap measured at zero temperature (cf., e.g., Fig.3 (panel b) of Ref. 2).

VI. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

In this paper, the evolution (from superconducting fluctuations to the bosonic limit) of the pseudogap opening and the spectral function has been studied in a *systematic way*. A system of fermions in a three-dimensional continuum, mutually interacting via an attractive contact potential, has been examined. In this way, the numerical calculation of the single-particle Green's function has been considerably simplified, yet preserving the main physical effects underlying the pseudogap opening. The pair-fluctuation propagator, the (one-loop) self-energy, and the spectral function have been evaluated as functions of coupling strength and temperature, from weak to strong coupling, and analytic and numerical results have been presented.

In the *strong-coupling regime*, the pair-fluctuation propagator has been shown to have bosonic character and the line-shape of the incoherent peak of the spectral function to be strongly asymmetric about its maximum, with its spectral weight decreasing by increasing coupling (or decreasing density) and increasing temperature. In this regime, two crossover temperatures T_1^* (at which the two peaks in the spectral function merge in just one peak) and T_0^* (at which the maximum of the incoherent peak crosses zero frequency) have been identified, with $T_1^* > T_0^* \gg T_c$ and with T_0^* of the order of the binding energy of preformed pairs (ARPES experiments, however, can only measure T_0^*).

In the *intermediate-coupling regime*, the line shape of the spectral function about the “Fermi surface” resembles the line shape of the spectral intensity (which is, in turn, related to the spectral function) measured by ARPES in underdoped cuprates between T_c and T^* for different wave vectors. In particular, we have reproduced the main features characterizing the ARPES pseudogap, namely, a finite spectral intensity at zero frequency and a finite pseudogap at $T = T_c$ which is of the same order of the superconducting gap at zero temperature. We have also found that in the intermediate- to weak-coupling regime pseudogap effects are present only in a narrow temperature range above the critical temperature, a result related with the 3D character of the pair fluctuations (in 2D this temperature range should, in fact, be considerably wider). To obtain a wider temperature range for pseudogap effects in 3D it is thus necessary to increase the coupling as to reach the strong-coupling regime, at the price of destroying the Fermi surface.

In the *weak-coupling regime*, the pair fluctuation propagator acquires the diffusive Ginzburg-Landau character and the line shape of the spectral function gets progressively more symmetric as the coupling is decreased. In this regime, the two crossover temperatures T_1^* and T_0^* coincide and are of the order of T_c , with the pseudogap closing and filling-in quickly as the temperature is increased above T_c .

It is thus clear that the pseudogap already occurs in

the one-loop approximation for the self-energy, namely, the non-self-consistent t-matrix approximation which we have adopted in this paper. A similar non-self-consistent (as well as a self-consistent) calculation for the spectral function has been reported in Ref. 15. However, detailed comparison of our results with the results of Ref. 15 appears not to be possible, since in Ref. 15 the shift of the chemical potential was not properly taken into account when evolving from the weak- to intermediate-coupling regimes.

Most significantly, the results presented in this paper, concerning the temperature and wave-vector dependence of the spectral function in the pseudogap phase, are in qualitative agreement with Monte Carlo simulations of the 2D attractive (*s*-wave) Hubbard model. In particular, in Refs. 24 and 25 the spectral function obtained by Monte Carlo simulations is reported in the intermediate-coupling regime for different temperatures and wave vectors. Monte Carlo simulations clearly show that in the pseudogap phase the spectral function has a two-peak structure, with the incoherent peak smoothly emerging from the main peak as the temperature is lowered below T^* . In addition, moving the wave vector across the Fermi surface, the main peak is reflected in a shadow incoherent peak, as reported in Ref. 23. Monte Carlo simulations on the 2D attractive (*s*-wave) Hubbard model thus give further support to our non-self-consistent t-matrix approximation, suggesting that dimensionality and lattice effects do not modify appreciably the main qualitative features of the pseudogap phase, obtained by our work for a 3D continuum with a contact potential.

The evolution of the spectral function from weak to strong coupling in the pseudogap region can be rationalized in a *heuristic* way by a BCS-like approach at *zero temperature*. The BCS spectral function is given by $A(\mathbf{k}, \omega) = u(\mathbf{k})^2 \delta(\omega - E(\mathbf{k})) + v(\mathbf{k})^2 \delta(\omega + E(\mathbf{k}))$, where $E(\mathbf{k}) = \sqrt{\xi(\mathbf{k})^2 + \Delta^2}$ is the quasi-particle energy, $u(\mathbf{k})^2 = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \xi(\mathbf{k})/E(\mathbf{k}))$ and $v(\mathbf{k})^2 = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \xi(\mathbf{k})/E(\mathbf{k}))$ are the weights of the quasi-particle poles at positive and negative frequencies, respectively. In Fig.18 we sketch this spectral function vs. frequency for three characteristic wave vectors, namely, $|\mathbf{k}| \gg k_F$ (top panel), $|\mathbf{k}| = k_F$ (central panel), and $|\mathbf{k}| \ll k_F$ (bottom panel). This behavior of the BCS spectral function for different wave vectors is seen to reproduce the qualitative features of the spectral function which we have obtained for the pseudogap phase *above* T_c in the intermediate- and weak-coupling regimes (cf. Figs.13-16), *provided* the BCS gap Δ at $T = 0$ is suitably replaced by the pseudogap Δ_{pg} (obtained from the numerical calculation above T_c) *and* the Fermi energy is replaced by the renormalized chemical potential $\mu'(T, k_F a_F)$, which is coupling and temperature dependent (and also provided the delta-like peaks of Fig.18 are suitably broadened).

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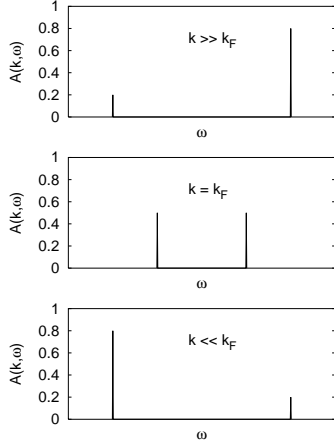


FIG. 18. Schematic representation of the BCS spectral function as a function of frequency for three different wave vectors: $|\mathbf{k}| \gg k_F$ (top panel), $|\mathbf{k}| = k_F$ (central panel), and $|\mathbf{k}| \ll k_F$ (bottom panel).

Note further that even the spectral function in the strong-coupling regime can be heuristically understood by comparing the BCS spectral function of Fig. 18 for $|\mathbf{k}| \gg k_F$ with our results of Figs. 8 and 9. The distribution of the spectral weight and the position of the peaks in the spectral function above T_c appear thus to be in generic correspondence with the features of the BCS spectral function at $T = 0$. The intimate reason why the BCS approach at $T = 0$ is able to give information on the pseudogap state above T_c remains to be clarified, for instance, by extending the present non-self-consistent t-matrix from above to below T_c .

Other kinds of fluctuation propagators (like, charge-density wave^{45,46}, spin-density wave⁴⁷⁻⁴⁹, and phase fluctuations above the Kosterlitz-Thouless transition²¹) result into peak structures in the two-particle Green's function and into an associated pseudogap opening in the single-particle spectral function. In particular, the pioneering work by Kampf and Schrieffer⁴⁸ considering antiferromagnetic fluctuations coupled to fermions has shown that the associated spectral function evolves from one peak in the Fermi-liquid regime to two peaks in the fluctuation regime. In addition, the antisymmetric structure of the imaginary part of the susceptibility used by Kampf and Schrieffer is reminiscent of the behavior of the imaginary part of our pair-fluctuation propagator in the weak-coupling regime only.

Further detailed ARPES (and, possibly, inverse photoemission) experiments are awaited to ultimately distinguish the microscopic origin of the pseudogap in underdoped cuprates and to unambiguously identify the characteristic features of the spectral function obtained by our analysis in different doping and coupling regimes.

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